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*Review*

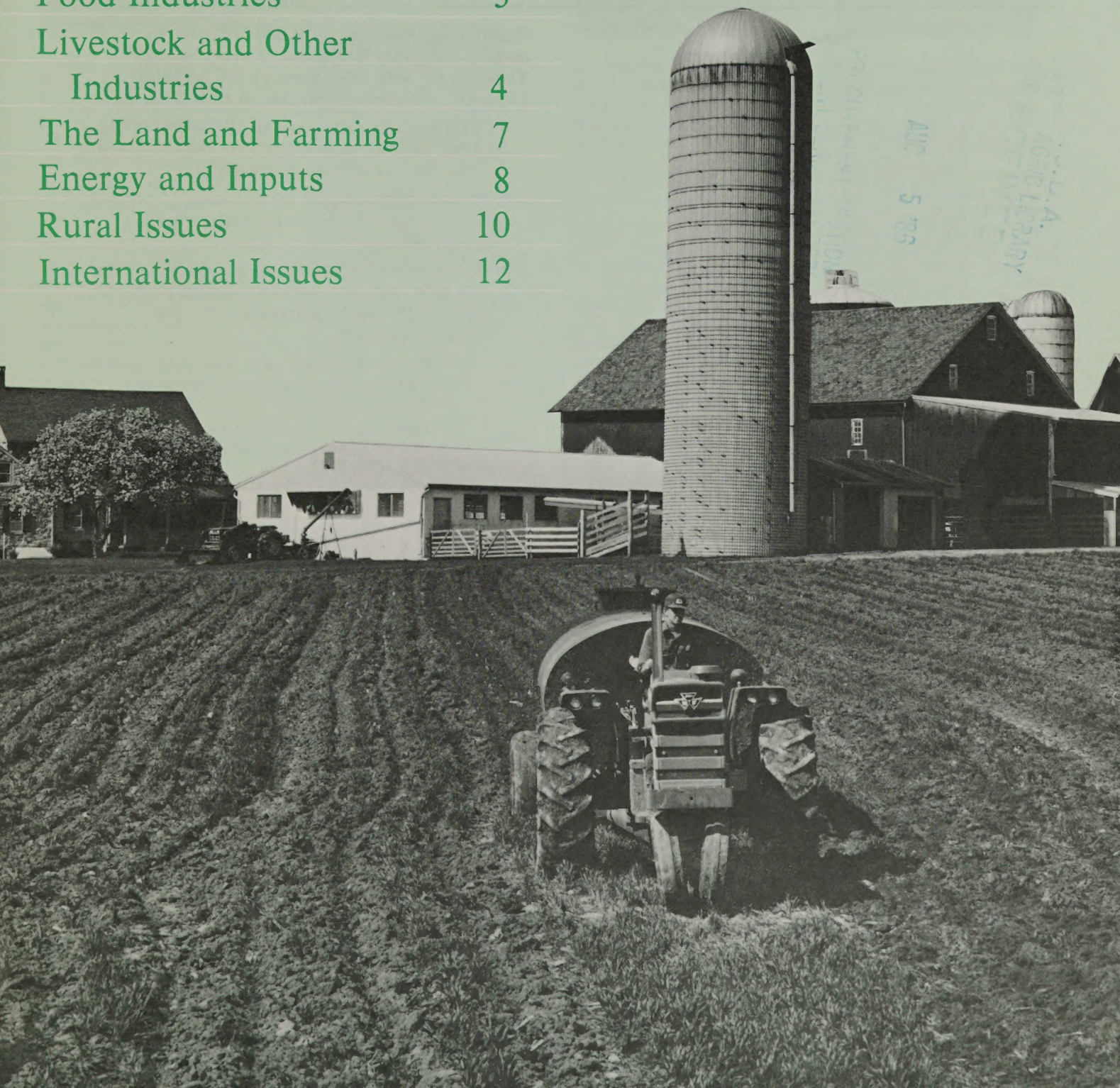
Agriculture • Economics

# Reports

From USDA's Economic Research Service

Spring 1985

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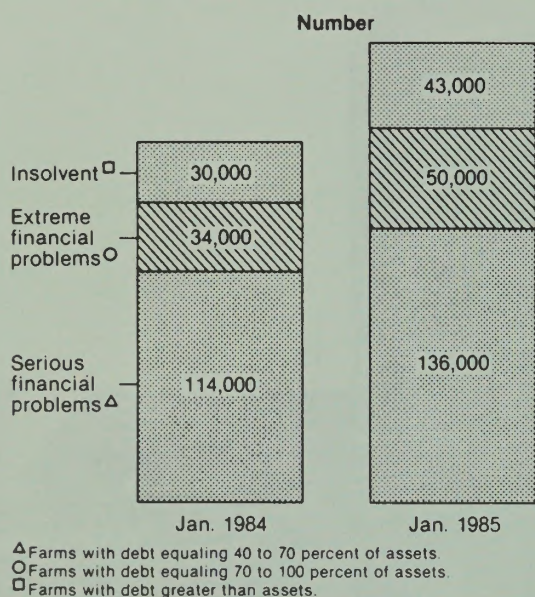
# Introduction

This issue of **Reports** features farm industry reports, focusing on the food, livestock, and other domestic industries. See pages 3-5. Elsewhere in this issue, we offer the commodity background and other papers, available free. See page 15.

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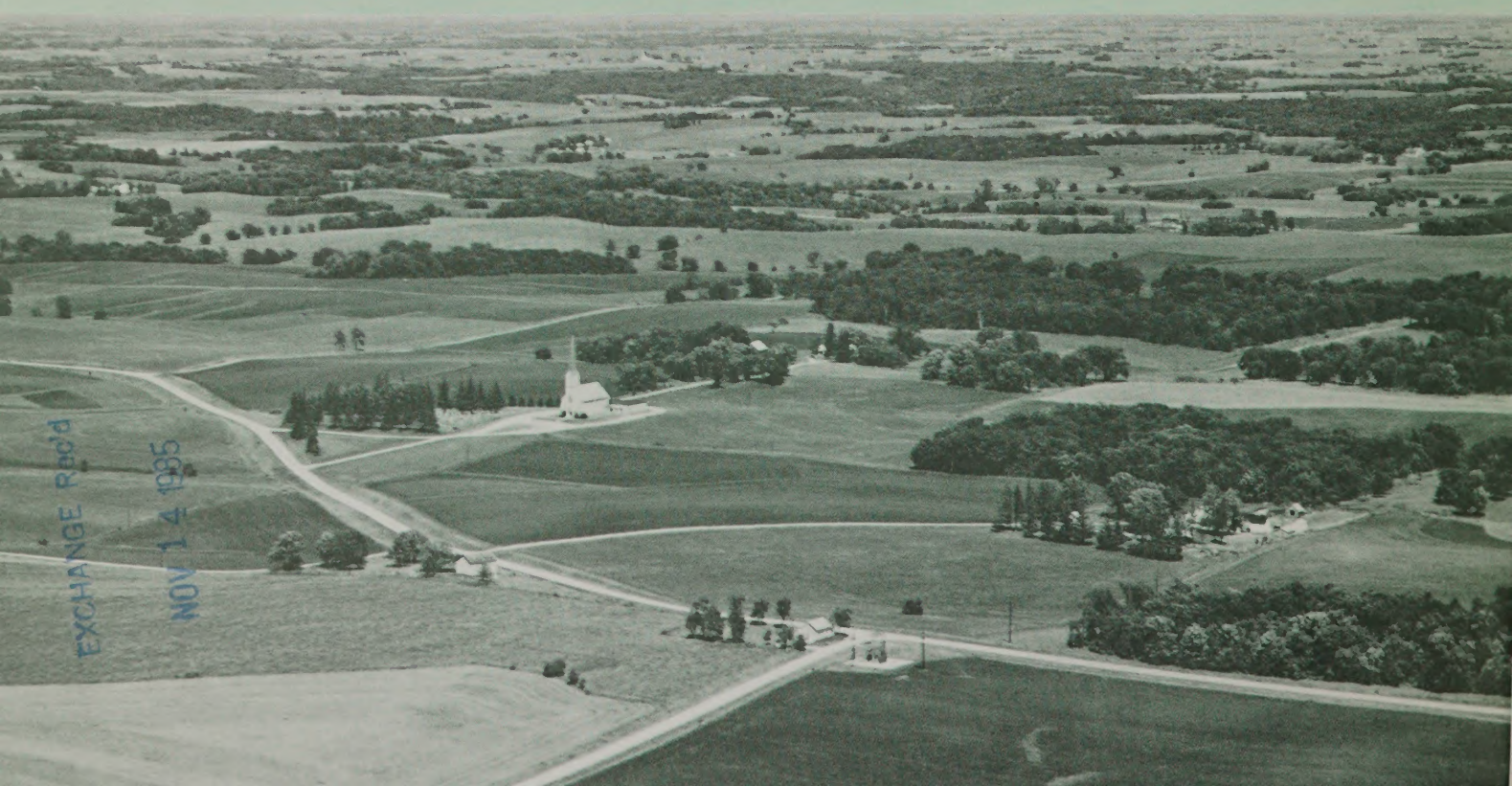
## Farms Under Stress



One-third of America's 679,000 family-sized commercial farms face financial stress in 1985. These farms, with sales between \$50,000 and \$500,000, represent 31 percent of all U.S. farms.

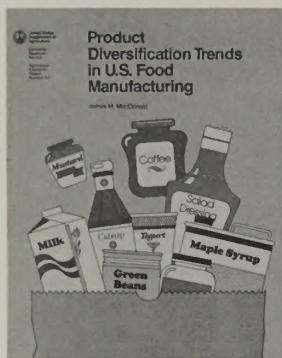
- 43,000 of the farms, owing 10 percent of the debt, will owe more than their assets are worth. They will be technically insolvent.
- An additional 50,000 farms, owing 11 percent of the debt, will be moving rapidly toward insolvency.
- As many as 136,000 farms, owing 26 percent of the debt, will have serious financial problems, but will be able to survive a few more unfavorable years.

— Details from two new, free ERS reports, *The Current Financial Conditions of Farmers and Farm Lenders* and *A Summary Report on the Financial Condition of Family-Size Commercial Farms* (see page 15).



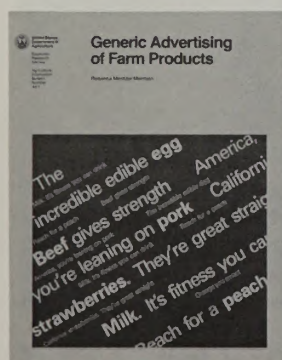


# Food Industries



**Product Diversification Trends in U.S. Food Manufacturing**, by James M. MacDonald. AER-521. March 1985. 52 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00375-8 from GPO.

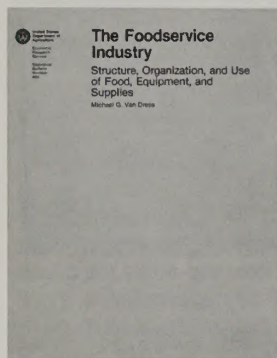
Leading U.S. food manufacturers typically produce and sell an extensive array of food products. Many have also expanded into related wholesale, transportation, and foodservice industries, while avoiding large-scale involvement in agriculture and food retailing. Diversification by food manufacturers into unrelated product lines fell in the seventies.



**Generic Advertising of Farm Products**, by Rosanna Mentzer Morrison. AIB-481. September 1984. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00361-8 from GPO.

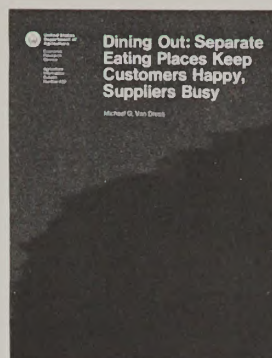
American producers, commodity groups, and USDA spent over \$17.6 billion in 1982 on generic

promotion—at home and abroad—of U.S. farm products. The effectiveness of generic promotion of a type of food, such as milk, orange juice, or eggs, rather than a particular company's product, may depend on such factors as timing, supply of the product, and prices of substitute products.



**The Foodservice Industry: Structure, Organization, and Use of Food, Equipment, and Supplies**, by Michael G. Van Dress. SB-690. September 1982. 168 pp. \$6.50. Order SN: 001-000-04288-2 from GPO.

This popular bulletin finds that nearly 378,000 foodservice establishments purchased 49 billion pounds of food in 1979, up 12 billion pounds from 1969. The total retail value of food served away from home reached \$102.4 billion. Growth in numbers and revenue of away-from-home eating was spurred by rising incomes, a more mobile population, the trend toward convenience eating, and the increase in franchising and multiunit firms.



**Dining Out: Separate Eating Places Keep Customers Happy, Suppliers Busy**, by Michael G. Van Dress. AIB-459. July 1983. 100 pp. \$4.50. Order SN: 001-000-04344-7 from GPO.

A look at separate eating places, the largest segment (in numbers and earnings) of the foodservice industry, with more than 231,000 restaurants, grossing \$58.4 billion in meal and snack sales in 1979. Separate eating places employ more people than any single retail business in this country.



**Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1963-83**. SB-713. November 1984. 116 pp. \$4.50. Order SN: 001-019-00370-7 from GPO.

Over 100 tables present the latest annual estimates of per capita food consumption by product, food supplies and use, nutrient availability, and retail and producer price indexes.

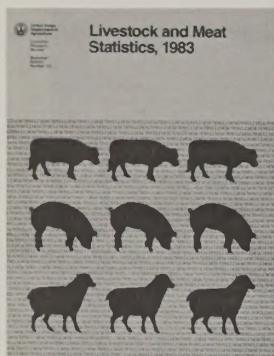
**National Food Review**. Quarterly; averages 36 pages per issue. Subscription \$11.00 domestic; \$13.75 foreign.

Clear, nontechnical accounts of the latest developments in food prices, product safety, nutrition programs, consumption patterns, marketing, and production technology. Each issue discusses Federal legislation affecting food.



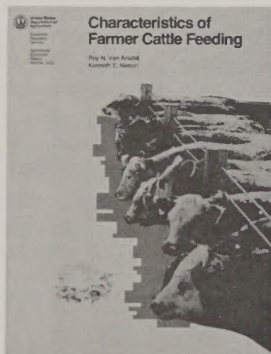


# Livestock and Other Industries



**Livestock and Meat Statistics, 1983.** SB-715. December 1984. 184 pp. \$4.50. Order SN: 001-019-00369-3 from GPO.

USDA's comprehensive data source for cattle and calves, hogs, poultry, and sheep and lambs includes production and inventories, number fed, marketings, slaughter, meat production, prices, per capita consumption, and trade information. Data at your fingertips on foreign trade, storage, and processing of livestock and livestock products. . . and up to a decade of historical data.



**Characteristics of Farmer Cattle Feeding**, by Roy N. Van Arsdall and Kenneth E. Nelson. AER-503. August 1983. 48 pp. \$3.75. Order SN: 001-000-04361-7 from GPO.

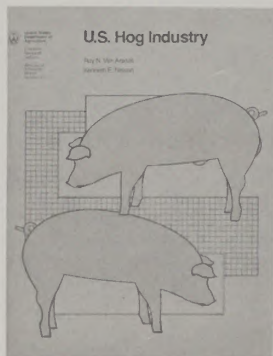
Now in its second printing, this report examines how the continuing trend toward commercial cattle feeding has reduced the number of farmer cattle feedlots to

113,000 as of 1980, down from 219,000 and 61 percent of the market in 1964. Explains why the number of farmer cattle feeders is expected to decline during the eighties.



**The U.S. Beef Cow-Calf Industry**, by Henry C. Gilliam Jr. AER-515. September 1984. 72 pp. \$2.75. Order SN: 001-019-00352-9 from GPO.

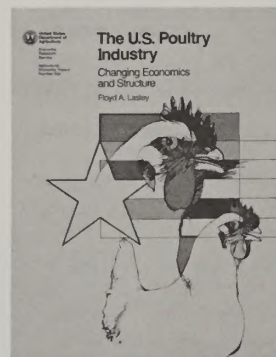
This comprehensive look at the U.S. beef cow-calf production industry finds that the number of beef cows fell by about one-fifth between 1975 and 1980 in response to sharp reductions in feeder cattle prices and increases in production costs during the midseventies. Photos and charts illustrate the text.



**U.S. Hog Industry**, by Roy N. Van Arsdall and Kenneth E. Nelson. AER-511. June 1984. 116 pp. \$4.50. Order SN: 001-000-04408-7 from GPO.

"... an excellent report ... presenting a statistical overview of the industry not available in this concise, readable form in any other publication. I believe my colleagues ... will share my enthusiasm." R. A. Easter, U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

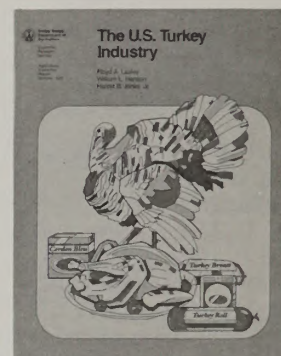
The hog industry has moved rapidly in the last 30 years from barnyard sideline to mechanized million-dollar operation. This report describes the most prevalent practices used today. Includes confinement production facilities, breeding, feeding regimens, waste management, and more. Charts, photos, and 54 detailed appendix tables.



**The U.S. Poultry Industry: Changing Economics and Structure**, by Floyd A. Lasley. AER-502. July 1983. 32 pp. \$3.25. Order SN: 001-000-04342-1 from GPO.

An excellent overview of changes in the U.S. poultry industry over the last 25 years. Examines why per capita consumption of poultry meat in 1981 nearly doubled since 1960, but retail prices rose only 74 percent for broilers, 67 percent for turkeys, and 59

percent for eggs. Vertical integration and technological advances are largely responsible for improved production and efficiency in the industry, enabling producers to hold down costs.



**The U.S. Turkey Industry**, by Floyd A. Lasley, William L. Henson, and Harold B. Jones. AER-525. March 1985. 72 pp. \$3.00. Order SN: 001-019-00385-5 from GPO.

Discusses trends in the thriving turkey industry, an industry which skyrocketed from a modest enterprise with a gross farm value of \$270 million in 1950 to a complex agribusiness with a gross farm value of \$1.25 billion in 1982. Turkey is now consumed year round, currently about 10.8 pounds per capita annually. The further processed product such as turkey rolls, pot pies, and frozen dinners is the fastest growing sector of the industry.





**Impact of Ultra-High Temperature Milk on the U.S. Dairy Industry**, by James J. Miller. AER-516. July 1984. 32 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00344-8 from GPO.

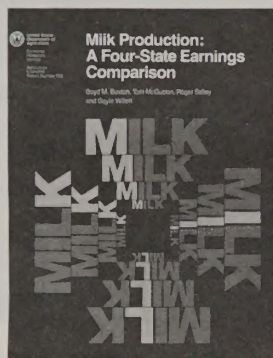
Estimates relative costs of UHT processing, distributing, and retailing. Although UHT milk can be stored without refrigeration, its retail price is higher than that of regular milk because of special containers needed for long shelf life. UHT will not significantly reduce costs of handling supply-demand variability in the milk marketing system.



**Factors Affecting U.S. Milk Production**, by Boyd M. Buxton. AER-527. March 1985. 28 pp. \$1.75. Order SN: 001-019-00373-1 from GPO.

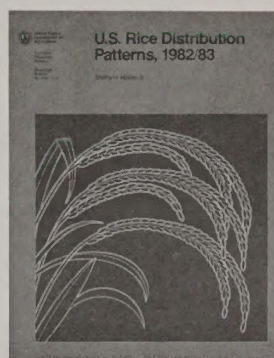
Measures effects of changes in major economic factors of milk production on the amount of milk that dairy farmers produce. Major factors affecting milk

production include prices farmers receive for milk, input costs of running a dairy farm, profits farmers would receive in alternative farm enterprises, and general economic conditions.



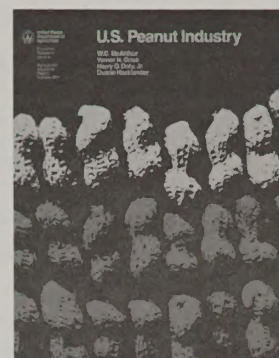
**Milk Production: A Four-State Earnings Comparison**, by Boyd M. Buxton, Tom McGuckin, Roger Selley, and Gayle Willett. AER-528. February 1985. 48 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00376-6 from GPO.

Compares profits from dairy farming in Minnesota, Arizona, New Mexico, and Washington. Estimated rate of return in investment in new dairy operations is higher in the Southwest than in Minnesota or Washington, assuming 1981 prices and construction and operating costs. This difference comes from lower investment required per cow, more milk produced per cow, and higher milk prices in the Southwest.



**U.S. Rice Distribution Patterns, 1982/83**, by Shelby H. Holder, Jr. SB-723. March 1985. 40 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-019-00384-7 from GPO.

This report, the sole source of detailed information on U.S. domestic rice distribution patterns for the 1982/83 marketing year, assesses regional market shares and trends. Rice millers and repackagers distributed 31.6 million hundredweight of rice for three major uses: direct food, processed food, and beer.



**U.S. Peanut Industry**, by W.C. McArthur and others. AER-493. November 1982. 52 pp. \$4.75. Order SN: 001-000-04310-2 from GPO.

A look at the Nation's ninth largest crop. The United States, with 25 percent of world peanut exports and 10 percent of world peanut production, is the leading peanut exporter and the third largest producer.

**The Africanized Honey Bee in the United States: What Will Happen to the U.S. Beekeeping Industry?** by Robert McDowell. AER-519. November 1984. 44 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00356-1 from GPO.

*Winner of Society for Technical Communication award, 1984-85.*

Assesses the economic impact of Africanized honey bees if established in the United States. The U.S. beekeeping industry could experience annual losses of \$26 to \$58 million if this bee colonizes the South and Southwest and causes the kinds of problems it has caused elsewhere. If this bee colonizes the area that has at least 240 frost-free days a year, losses could range from \$49 to \$58 million annually. Every aspect of beekeeping—honey and beeswax production, queen and package bee production, pollination, and migratory beekeeping—could be hurt.

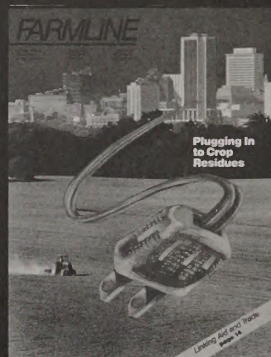


*If you have a need to know, but no time to spare,*

# Farmline may be the answer

It's designed for readers who want the how's, why's, and wherefore's behind significant developments in the farm sector...but who don't have the time to review all the technical reports.

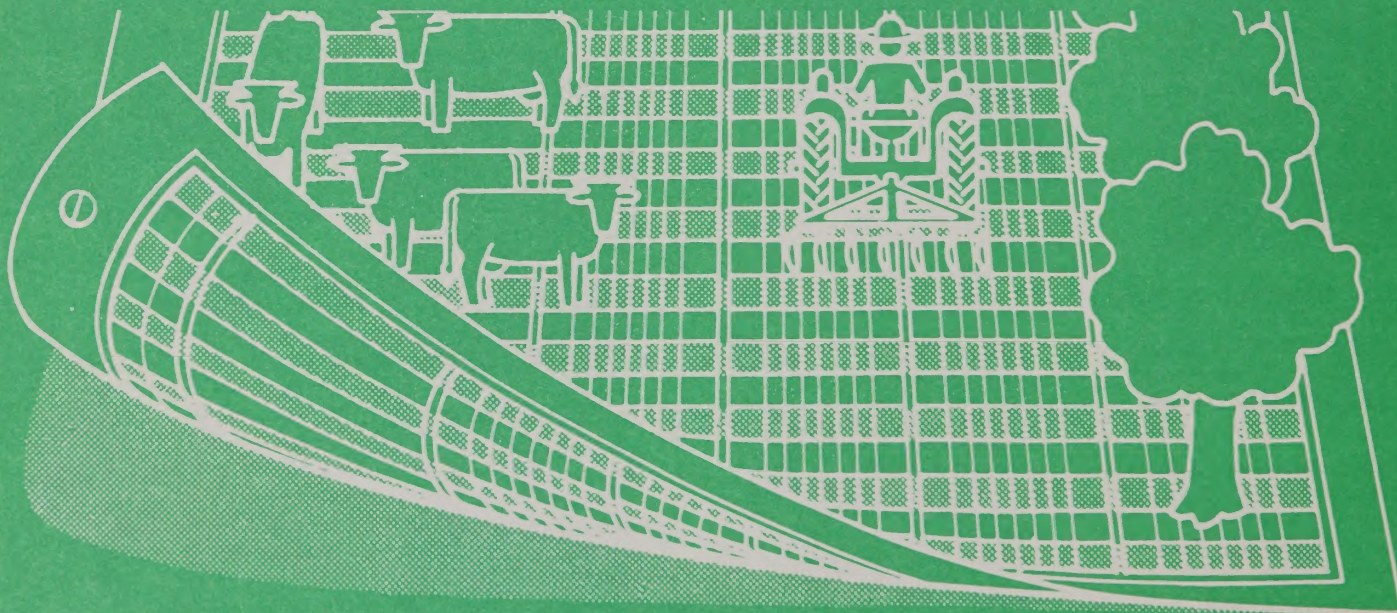
*Farmline* covers the economics in readable prose, reinforced with charts and statistics. Published 11 times per year, averages 20 pages per issue. Subscriptions \$18.00 domestic; \$22.50 foreign. Use the GPO coupon for your subscription today.



## *Keep tabs on farm income and expenses*

Explore the economic status of U.S. farms with the five annual issues of *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector*. Included are more than 350 tables tallying national and State data for just about every U.S. crop and livestock product. Identifies trends in the cow-calf industry, updates feeder pig finishing data, and assesses the broiler industry. Join the growing number of industry analysts

and economists who find this series an indispensable addition to their U.S. farm literature. Titles in this series: *Farm Sector Review*, *Costs of Production*, *Income and Balance Sheet Statistics*, *State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics*, and *Production and Efficiency Statistics*. See GPO coupon for ordering information.



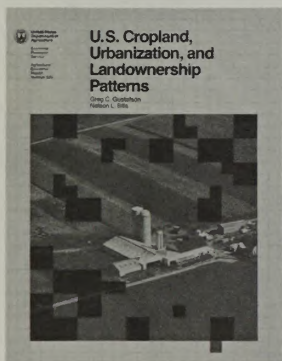


# The Land and Farming



**Improving U.S. Farmland**, by Douglas Lewis and Thomas A. McDonald. AIB-482. November 1984. 12 pp. \$1.00. Order SN: 001-019-00362-6 from GPO.

A clear, concise account of recent farmland improvements. Farmers invested more than \$6.5 billion in improving their land in a recent 3-year period. Those investments, while often made on existing cropland, expanded total U.S. cropland by 9.1 million acres. Costs and methods of clearing, draining, conserving, and irrigating the land are discussed.



**U.S. Cropland, Urbanization, and Landownership Patterns**, by Greg C. Gustafson and Nelson L. Bills. AER-520. November 1984. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00366-9 from GPO.

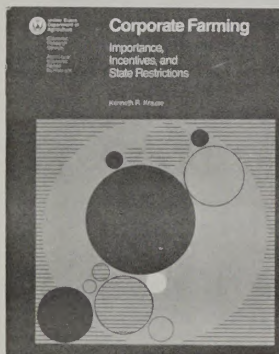
Urbanization presents no threat to most U.S. farmland. More than 80 percent of U.S. cropland (and land that could

be converted to cropland) lies in rural areas subject to little or no urban encroachment.



**Farm Real Estate Market Developments**. CD-89. August 1984. 40 pp. \$1.75. Order SN: 001-019-00363-4 from GPO.

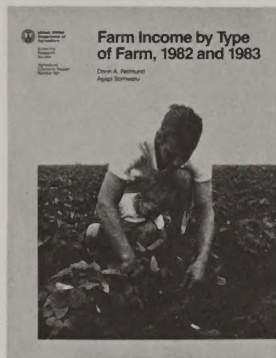
Data on U.S. farm holdings, including the latest estimates of the value of farmland and buildings, taxes, cash rents, land transfers, financing arrangements, and who's buying and who's selling.



**Corporate Farming: Importance, Incentives, and State Restrictions**, by Kenneth R. Krause. AER-506. December 1983. 72 pp. \$2.50. Order SN: 001-000-04391-9 from GPO.

Tax advantages provide the chief impetus for farmers to incorporate: corporate tax rates declined in the seventies, while individual tax rates rose, mainly because of inflation. Despite the increase in farm

corporations, most farms remain sole proprietorships and most incorporated farms are family farms.



**Farm Income by Type of Farm, 1982 and 1983**, by Donn A. Reimund and Agapi Somwaru. AER-531. March 1985. 20 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00388-0 from GPO.

Prepared as the seventh annual report to Congress on the status of the family farm, this report finds that net farm income in 1983 was higher for most types of crop farms than in 1982 and lower for most types of livestock and poultry farms. Average incomes ranged from \$82,000 for vegetable growers to \$1,500 for cattle, hog, and sheep producers.



**Farmers' Guide to Trading Agricultural Commodity Options**, by David E. Kenyon. AIB-463. April 1984. 32 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00331-6 from GPO.

Get to know the language of options trading, trading practices, potential uses of options, and some of the advantages and disadvantages of dealing in options. Examples illustrate different facets of options' potential. Refers to other sources for additional information. Although slanted to farmer uses of options, the manual's down-to-earth manner of explanation, glossary, and examples make it a good primer for all potential buyers and sellers of agricultural commodity options.



**Agricultural Economics Research**. Quarterly journal; averages 44 pages per issue. Subscription \$11.00 domestic; \$13.75 foreign.

Technical research in agricultural economics, econometric models, and statistics focusing on methods employed and results of USDA economic research. Includes discussions of commodity studies, functional analyses, and new or expanding areas of research and statistics.

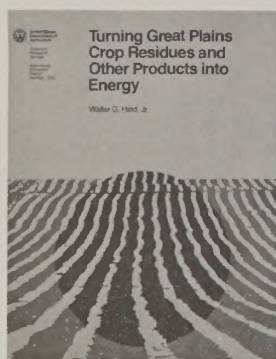


# Energy and Inputs



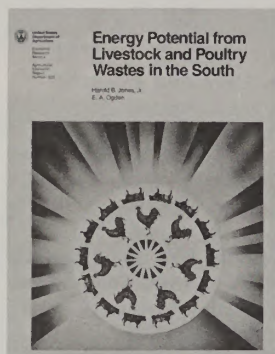
**State Mineral Taxes, 1982**, by Thomas F. Stinson and George S. Temple. RDRR-36. March 1983. 68 pp. \$4.50. Order SN: 001-000-04317-0 from GPO.

A review and summary of mineral tax laws in effect in 31 States as of January 1983. Revenues from mineral taxes accounted for more than 20 percent of total State tax revenues in seven States in 1980. State severance taxes have been challenged in the courts and Congress, but so far, limits on State tax rates have not been imposed. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of gross production taxes, per-unit severance taxes, net production taxes, and *ad valorem* taxes, based on their ease of administration, equity, and pattern of revenues.



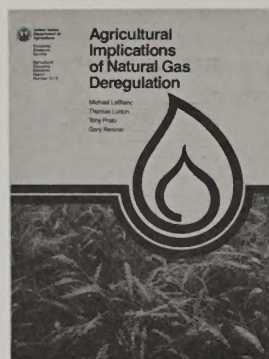
**Turning Great Plains Crop Residues and Other Products into Energy**, by Walter G. Heid, Jr. AER-523. November 1984. 48 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00354-5 from GPO.

A practical guide to the types of residues and wastes and the costs and constraints involved in converting them into fuel energy. Collection costs may be too high to be competitive with coal or other conventional fuels. Bulky crop residues and wastes can be economically shipped no more than 50 miles to a conversion plant. Addresses several issues that must be considered in the process of choosing the type of conversion plant, its size, and location.



**Energy Potential from Livestock and Poultry Wastes in the South**, by Harold B. Jones, Jr. and E.A. Ogden. AER-522. November 1984. 48 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00359-6 from GPO.

Livestock and poultry wastes could produce significant amounts of biomass energy if conventional energy prices continue to rise. This study estimates the economically recoverable energy available through anaerobic digestion or direct burning of animal wastes in the South for 1990. Potential thermal energy from livestock and poultry wastes in 1990 could total more than 79.5 trillion Btu, or about 30 percent of the energy from such sources nationwide.



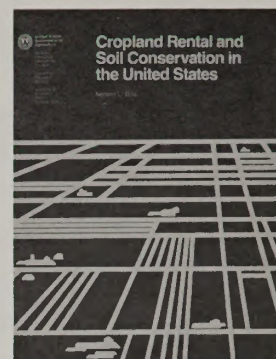
**Agricultural Implications of Natural Gas Deregulation**, by Michael LeBlanc, Thomas Lutton, Tony Prato, and Gary Reisner. AER-512. July 1984. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00334-1 from GPO.

Implications of three policy options for Federal deregulation of natural gas prices for 1983-90: a phased-in price decontrol, a 2-year freeze on gas prices, and accelerated decontrol of wellhead gas prices.



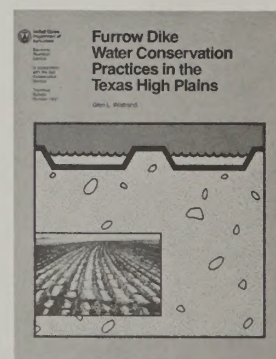
**Field Crop Pests: Farmers Report the Severity and Intensity**, by Luis F. Suguiyama and Gerald A. Carlson. AIB-487. February 1985. 60 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00377-4 from GPO.

Estimates the importance of individual pests on selected field crops on a regional and national basis. Farmers reported that the most severe and intense pests were weeds in corn and soybeans, weeds and insects in cotton, and diseases and insects in tobacco.



**Cropland Rental and Soil Conservation in the United States**, by Nelson L. Bills. AER-529. March 1985. 20 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00375-9 from GPO.

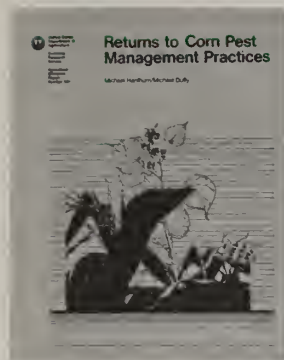
Data from USDA's Resource Economics Survey challenge the common but not well-substantiated view that farmers are less concerned with erosion on land they rent than on land they own. At the national level, farmers' conservation efforts on rented cropland compare favorably with those on owner-operated cropland.



**Furrow Dike Water Conservation Practices in the Texas High Plains**, by Glen L. Wistrand. TB-1691. September 1984. 28 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00345-6 from GPO.

Discusses the costs and effects of diking on water and soil conservation and crop yields. Furrow diking can prevent irrigation and rainfall runoff, conserve energy, prevent soil loss, and allow producers to reclaim land.





**Returns to Corn Pest Management Practices**, by Michael Hanthorn/Michael Duffy. AER-501. June 1983. 20 pp. \$2.50. Order SN: 001-000-04339-1 from GPO.

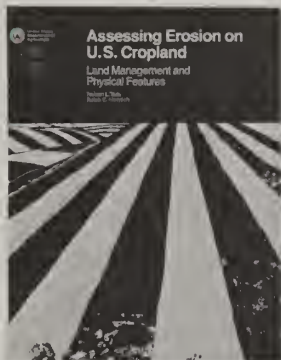
A study of the productivity of pesticides applied to nonirrigated corn and nonchemical pest management practices used by corn farmers. The return to \$1 spent on herbicides and insecticides was \$1.05 and \$1.03, respectively. Corn farmers generally applied herbicides and insecticides at optimal levels in 1980. Yields did not vary among tillage systems, but were significantly lower for farmers who mechanically cultivated their fields more than once after planting.



**Control of Exotic Pests: Forecasting Economic Impacts**, by Fred Kuchler and Michael Duffy. AER-518. August 1984. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00350-2 from GPO.

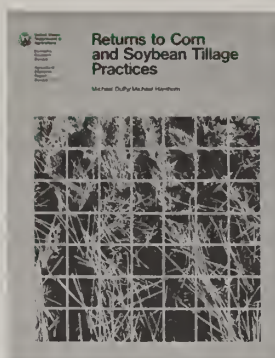
Crop losses from pests do not always reduce grower

profits. This study examines the soybean losses caused by soybean rust and reports that growers' income levels generally are elevated because commodity price increases often outweigh production losses.



**Assessing Erosion on U.S. Cropland: Land Management and Physical Features**, by Nelson L. Bills and Ralph E. Heimlich. AER-513. July 1984. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00341-3 from GPO.

Erosion from rainfall causes nearly 100 million acres of U.S. cropland to erode by more than 5 tons per acre per year. One-third of this land is so highly erosive that annual soil loss can be reduced to tolerable levels only under the most restrictive land management practices. More than one-third of U.S. cropland is inherently nonerosive under all management regimes, about half requires conservation management to keep soil loss within tolerable limits, and the remaining 8 percent is so erosive that acceptable soil loss rates cannot be achieved under intensive cultivation.

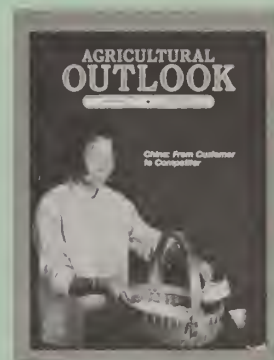


**Returns to Corn and Soybean Tillage Practices**, by Michael Duffy/Michael Hanthorn. AER-508. December 1983. 20 pp.

Order SN: 001-000-04398-6 from GPO. \$1.25.

Average per-acre returns differ little for most U.S. corn and soybean farmers using various tillage strategies. Midwest conventional-till soybean farmers, however, accrue a much higher average return than do Midwest no-till farmers. Conservation-till soybean farmers in the three major producing regions incur significantly lower input costs than do conventional-till soybean farmers, but also harvest lower yields, except in the Southeast.

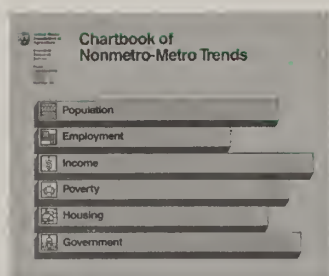
## Tracking the business of agriculture with *Agricultural Outlook*



*Agricultural Outlook* pools USDA's latest analyses of the agricultural economy in one comprehensive monthly package. Besides its regular outlook coverage—including commodity supply and demand, world agriculture and trade, food and marketing, farm inputs, agricultural policy, transportation and storage, and related developments in the general economy—*Agricultural Outlook* is USDA's official outlet for farm income and food price forecasts.

Emphasizing short-term outlook information, the magazine also publishes special reports containing long-term analyses of topics ranging from international trade policies to U.S. land use and availability. 11 issues per year; averages 48 pages per issue. Subscription \$29.00 domestic; \$36.25 foreign.





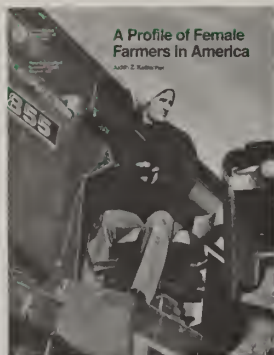
**Chartbook of Nonmetro-Metro Trends.** RDRR-43. September 1984. 48 pp. \$2.50. Order SN: 001-019-00351-1 from GPO.

A quick check on metro and nonmetro socioeconomic trends. Presents colorful charts, tables, maps, and text tracing differences in population, employment, income, poverty, housing, and government between nonmetro and metro America.



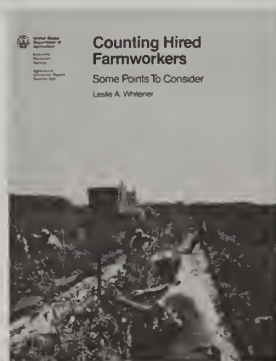
**Minifarms: Farm Business or Rural Residence?** by Nora L. Brooks. AIB-480. Revised February 1985. 24 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00360-0 from GPO.

Examines these small farms, those with less than \$2,500 in farm sales annually, which account for about 25 percent of all U.S. farms, almost 2 percent of U.S. harvested cropland, and less than 1 percent of U.S. farm product sales.



**A Profile of Female Farmers in America,** by Judith Z. Kalbacher. RDRR-45. January 1985. 32 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00378-2 from GPO.

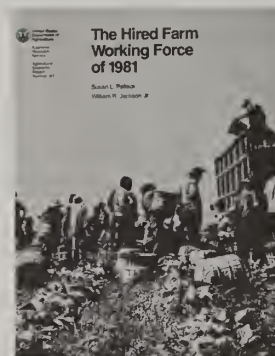
Discusses social and economic characteristics of female farmers, including age, race, size of household, farm and off-farm income, types of farms female farmers most frequently run, and value of agricultural products sold. Although the number of U.S. farms is dropping, the number of female farmers is rising. They tend to run smaller farms and earn less than their male counterparts.



**Counting Hired Farmworkers: Some Points To Consider,** by Leslie A. Whitener. AER-524. December 1984. 16 pp. \$1.00. Order SN: 001-019-00367-7 from GPO.

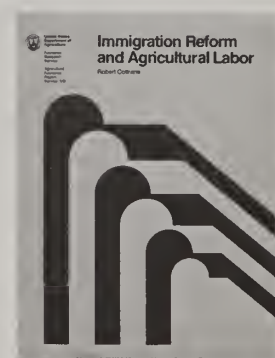
As many as two-thirds of the Nation's hired farmworkers may not have been counted in the 1980 Decennial

Census farm labor categories because they were not working on farms in March when the data were collected. Data from USDA's 1981 Hired Farm Working Force Survey suggest that the farm labor census data are more likely to describe workers employed in hired farmwork year round.



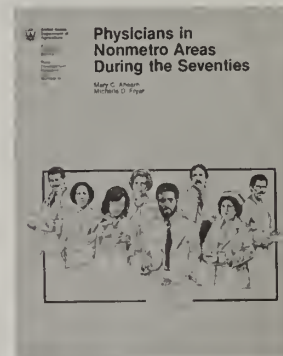
**The Hired Farm Working Force of 1981,** by Susan L. Pollock and William R. Jackson Jr. AER-507. November 1983. 64 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-000-04370-6 from GPO.

Examines characteristics and earnings of about 2.5 million hired farmworkers 14 years of age and older. Migrant workers account for only about 5 percent of all hired farmworkers. Includes over 30 tables.



**Immigration Reform and Agricultural Labor,** by Robert Coltrane. AER-510. April 1984. 36 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-000-04411-7 from GPO.

Assesses effects of recent legislation proposing that farm employers hire either American workers or legal foreign workers. Labor-intensive farms, particularly in vegetable- and fruit-growing States such as California and Florida, would be most affected by this legislation.



**Physicians in Nonmetro Areas During the Seventies,** by Mary A. Ahearn and Michelle D. Fryar. RDRR-46. March 1985. 28 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00380-4 from GPO.

Shows that the gap between the number of physicians in nonmetro and metro areas widened during the seventies, with nonmetro areas lagging by almost 100 physicians per 100,000 population. Describes availability of physicians in nonmetro areas in light of population changes and demand for medical care.



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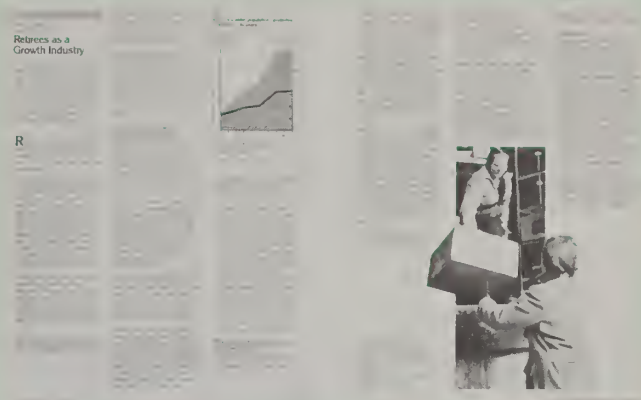
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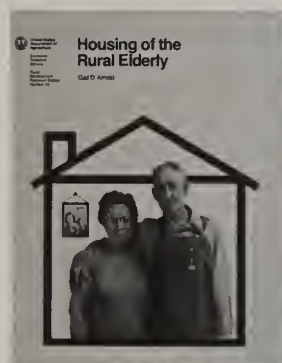
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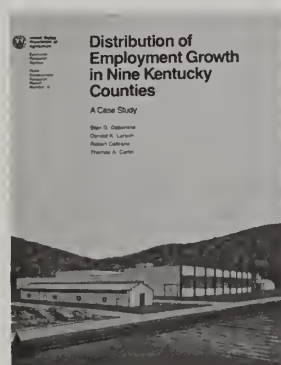
"This new periodical is indeed a pleasant surprise ...a new government publication that presents an intelligent discussion of many issues of concern to rural America."—*Country Journal*, March 1985.



**Housing of the Rural Elderly**, by Gail D. Arnold. RDRR-42. July 1984. 20 pp. \$1.50. Order SN: 001-019-00335-9 from GPO.

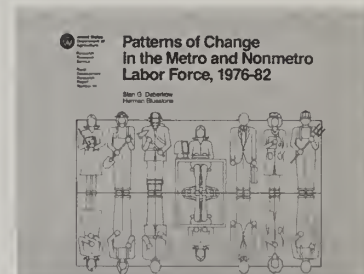
The number of rural elderly households rose 16 percent between 1974 and 1979, compared with a 10-percent increase for all U.S. households, according to this study based on the 1979 Annual Housing Survey. Most of the U.S. elderly live in adequate housing, but 27 percent of the elderly renters and 18 percent of all the elderly living in the South have

inadequate housing. In 1979, 15 percent of the rural elderly lived in adequate housing, compared with 8 percent of the urban elderly.



**Distribution of Employment Growth in Nine Kentucky Counties: A Case Study**, by Stan G. Daberkow, Donald K. Larson, Robert Coltrane, and Thomas A. Carlin. RDRR-41. August 1984. 44 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00337-5 from GPO.

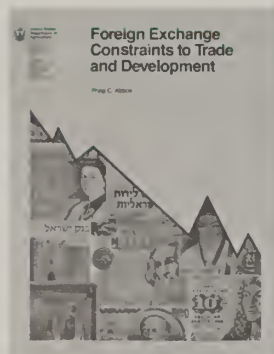
People moving to a nonmetro area held a disproportionate share of jobs in growing business establishments and of better paying executive jobs. Manufacturing was the study area's major economic driving force, but the private service sector (which provided services to the manufacturing sector and to the area's growing population) was an important contributor to job growth between 1974 and 1979.



**Patterns of Change in the Metro and Nonmetro Labor Force, 1976-82**, by Stan G. Daberkow and Herman Bluestone. RDRR-44. December 1984. 28 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-019-00358-8.

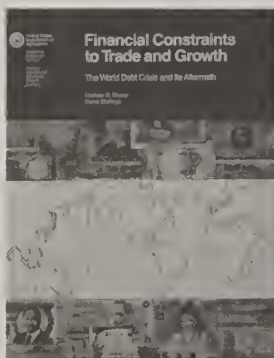
Nonmetro areas, particularly farm areas, lagged behind metro areas in employment growth during the 1976-82 period. This reversed a pattern of faster nonmetro growth occurring in the late sixties and early seventies.





**Foreign Exchange Constraints to Trade and Development**, by Philip C. Abbott. FAER-209. November 1984. 60 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00340-5 from GPO.

Many developing countries, facing huge trade deficits and shortages of foreign exchange, reduced their agricultural imports over the last few years from the United States and others. Unless cash-short countries increase their exports and obtain food and financial aid, their agricultural imports will grow much more slowly in the next decade than in the last.



**Financial Constraints to Trade and Growth: The World Crisis and Its Aftermath**, by Mathew D. Shane and David Stallings. FAER-211. December 1984. 40 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-019-00381-2 from GPO.

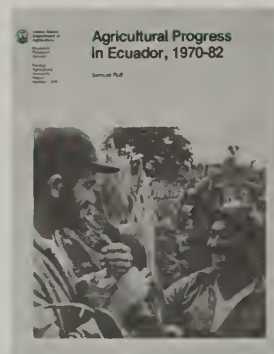
Debt problems of developing countries will severely limit their ability to purchase goods in the world market

for at least the next 5 years. Resolutions of these debt problems could increase potential U.S. agricultural exports by as much as 20 percent. Eighteen countries which are major markets for U.S. agriculture hold more than 60 percent of the problem debt. Both current debts and national economic policies in the developing countries must be restructured to begin the strengthening of those countries' economies.



**A New Method to Assess Effects of Food Supply Shocks on Consumption in Developing Countries**, by Sovan Tun and Mervin J. Yetley. TB-1697. January 1985. 56 pp. \$2.00. Order SN: 001-019-00364-2 from GPO.

Demonstrates use of an analytical procedure for addressing policy issues associated with shortrun shocks of food supplies in developing countries. The procedure can predict how shortrun food supply shocks will affect food consumption among different consumer groups. Can be used by food aid donor countries and agencies to develop food aid assistance programs.



**Agricultural Progress in Ecuador, 1970-82**, by Samuel Ruff. FAER-208. November 1984. 52 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00347-2 from GPO.

Documents changes and progress made in Ecuadoran agriculture. The petroleum bonanza that transformed Ecuador's economy after 1970 increased demand for foods which had to be filled by imports, most of which came from the United States. The United States was the major market for expanding agricultural exports.



**Energy's Role in Western Europe's Agriculture**, by Ruth Elleson. FAER-207. November 1984. 36 pp. \$1.75. Order SN: 001-019-00355-3 from GPO.

Discusses energy consumption, prices, and policies in Western Europe. The 1973-80 oil price increases did not significantly alter the structure of the region's agricultural sector or the flow of agricultural exports to the region.

Energy costs represent a relatively small percentage of total input costs, with the greenhouse sector the only exception.



**The British Market for U.S. Food Exports**, by Harold A. McNitt. FAER-210. January 1985. 48 pp. \$2.25. Order SN: 001-019-00374-0 from GPO.

Several U.S. food products are or could be good sellers in the British market: variety meats, edible tree nuts, peanuts, dried vegetables, dried and fresh fruit, selected grain products, and rice. These products are promising despite the problems posed by the European Community's import barriers and by heavy competition from Mediterranean and developing country suppliers.



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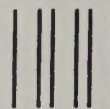




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